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## INFORMATION REPORT

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## Strength of Chinese Public Security Forces

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1. On 31 May 1952 the full strength of the Chinese Communist public security forces<sup>1</sup> totalled 1,067,000 men. These forces are divided into the following categories:
- a. Public security tsungtui (4920/7130). Although 100 tsungtui have been established, seven of these have not yet been completely organized.
  - b. Public security tatui (1129/7130). These tatui are controlled by district public security departments or by municipalities directly under the jurisdiction of the major administrative areas. There are 94 of these tatui totalling approximately 50,000 men.
  - c. Public security tatui or chungtui (0022/7130) which are directly controlled by the public security bureaus of the chuanshu (special regional administrator's offices). These number 114 units totalling approximately 17,000 men.
  - d. Public security chungtui or fentui (0433/7130) directly controlled by the hsien or ch'u (0575) authorities. There are 2,891 of these units totalling approximately 300,000 men.
  - e. Specialized public security units. These include units established in such areas as borders and railroads. There are 200 tatui totalling approximately 100,000 men. The organization of specialized public security units is being increased.

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Adjustments in Public Security Organizations

2. The three-anti's movement revealed certain defects among public security personnel. These included impurity of thought, poor mode of official conduct, violation of law and discipline, and disassociating themselves from the common people. These defects were manifested in corruption and inefficiency, illicit cohabitation with wives of the common people, blaming and scolding the people, rudeness, and aiding smugglers. The most serious manifestation was failure to keep separate from the enemy, which led individuals to help reactionary elements and to sell state secrets. Consequently, the Ministry of Public Security ordered all levels of public security organizations to institute a strict purge. By 15 June 1952 more than 20,000 members of public security organizations had been screened. Of these, 3,000 were political workers.
3. The Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) Department of Social Affairs has concluded that the success or failure of the Ministry of Public Security has a direct effect upon national security. Consequently, it has approved the following measures for implementation within public security organizations:
  - a. Personnel in public security organizations of district level and higher should be reshuffled.
  - b. The top strata of public security organizations of district level and above should be consolidated.
  - c. The CCP Social Affairs Departments on all levels should constantly inspect the conduct and activities of public security personnel in their respective areas.
4. The Ministry of Public Security of the government is complying with the measures outlined by the CCP Department of Social Affairs and has readjusted some of its personnel, principally directors of district public security departments who simultaneously hold concurrent appointments to other positions. These directors have been relieved of their concurrent responsibilities in order that they might be responsible exclusively for their public security organizations.
5. The Department of Social Affairs has sent about 300 political workers of section chief level to participate in the activities of public security departments of the major administrative areas and of the districts. Fifteen political workers dispatched by the Department of Social Affairs reported for duty before 1 July 1952 at the Public Security Office of Tientsin. At present their duties are being assigned.

Chinese Communist Police

6. No comprehensive figures exist showing the numerical strength of the Chinese Communist Police Force<sup>2</sup> throughout the country; there are an estimated 700,000 to 800,000 men in this service.
7. The police force is classified into census police, fire fighting and fire prevention police, public safety police, communications police, and national border defense police in areas along national borders. The number of policemen in each of the above classifications is not known. Since the police force is not organized on a district basis there are no district police.
8. There were approximately 300,000 ex-Nationalist personnel in the police force before the three-anti's campaign.
9. New police recruits come from workers, shop employees and educated young who are unemployed; workers and shop employees who are employed; and

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soldiers from the Chinese Communist Army who desire to change their occupation. The first group is most numerous and the third group least numerous.

10. The training given police recruits generally falls into two categories, political and professional. All recruits undergo the same course of political instruction, including preliminary training in Communism, the thought of MAO Tse-tung, Marx-Leninism, and the platform of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Professional training is covered by the branch of police to which the recruit is assigned. Census police recruits, for example, must learn census law, census administration, and the regulations for control of counter-revolutionary elements.

[ ] Comment. [ ] a distinction is made between the public security bureaus and the public security forces, i.e., troop units. It is probable, however, that public security units are often confused with militia or regular army units. Analysts believe that the public security forces are basically the civilian police arm of the civil administration, subordinate to the Ministry of Public Security through the public security departments and bureaus of the civil administration. The public security forces totalling 1,067,000 men referred to in paragraph 1, therefore, probably comprise the civilian police force on a national level. The Police Force totalling an estimated 700,000 to 800,00 men referred to in paragraphs 6-10 probably comprises the civilian police force scattered in small units on a local level.

2. [ ] Comment. Any discussion of the Chinese Communist police force is difficult because of the tendency to confuse the police with other public security organizations. Separate public security units do exist, e.g. public security divisions, district public security tatui and hsien public security chungtui. The functions of these units are quite different from those of the police. These units closely resemble the peace preservation units of the Nationalist regime and are essentially a part of the Chinese Communist armed forces. These public security units are responsible for the protection of government organizations, factories, warehouses, railways, highways, forests, etc., both within city limits and in rural areas. They also assist field army and military region troops defending the national border and in the suppression of guerrillas and bandits. The functions of the Peoples' police are different; the police exercise control over the census, prevent and fight fires, prevent thefts and robbery, suppress counter-revolutionary activities, and maintain communications service.

[ ] Comment. While the police forces are to be distinguished from the public security units, both organizations are believed to be civil bodies. [ ] they are essentially a part of the Chinese Communist armed forces probably means that they, like the militia, are ready to defend the country, not that they are a part of the Chinese Communist Army.

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